

## DISTRICTS WANT TO BE LET ALONE

Most Congressional Divisions Prefer Not to Have Lines Changed.

### COMMITTEE HEARS VIEWS

Political Considerations Agitate Situation in Second and Fourth.

Extreme reluctance to sever the political associations of years was very manifest in the hearing held yesterday afternoon on the question of redistricting the State for congressional representation before the two Committees on Privileges and Elections. The session was presided by numerous congressmen from different districts, who in nearly every case decided to ask that the existing lines be undisturbed.

On motion of Chairman Martin Williams, of the House committee, Chairman W. H. Hoot, of the Senate committee, acted as presiding officer. It was determined to hear from the districts in reverse order, beginning with the Tenth.

**Want Tenth Let Alone.**  
Hugh A. White, house member from Rockbridge, protested vigorously against the proposed changes in his district, as outlined in the House bill, which was the basis of the committee's consideration. He said Craig should not be put in the Ninth. He also opposed taking Fluvanna from the Tenth to put it in the Seventh, absorbing Charlottesville from the Sixth and leaving in Prince Edward from the Fourth. The result of such a rearrangement, he said, would be two shattering crosses. The people of the Tenth, he said, are homogeneous as the district stands. Its population is nearly the average, and he wanted it to remain as is.

He was followed by N. E. Spersard, of Craig, who did not want to be taken away from the Tenth. He said his county was almost inaccessible from the Ninth's standpoint.

**Ninth Heard From.**  
For the Ninth District the first speaker was A. A. Campbell, of Wythe. He voiced the sentiments of a meeting of district leaders, from which he had just come. While some people wanted Giles, Bland and Tazewell taken from the district, he opposed this, saying that the district did not want to lose Giles. He knew the district had about 50,000 too many people, according to the average, but he was satisfied to have it stay as it is. However, if the committee thought a change best, he would have Smith taken away and added to the Fifth. He said he would like very much to have Craig, which was in the district for many years. At an event, with Smith eliminated or let alone, he promised "to retire sleep."

Mr. Campbell incidentally asserted that Henry C. Stuart was actually elected to Congress in 1910, but was deprived of the certificate. It was afterwards found out, by frauds committed by Republicans in one county. Replying to suggestions as to taking his own county of Wythe along with Smith, Mr. Campbell said it had been brought from a Republican majority of 531 in 1908 to one of two votes in 1910, while last November it elected its entire ticket of Democratic county officers save one.

**Constitutional Disasters.**  
R. Tate Irvine, of Big Stone Gap, followed. When the eastern part of the State rid itself of the negro under the new "Constitution," he said, the Ninth was burdened with the "poor white," the effect being disheartening. The Democrats of the district had fought for years a contest, aggressive Republican machine.

As to population, Mr. Irvine called attention to the wide discrepancy in other States. In one district in New York there was a population of 450,000, and in the adjoining district one of 17,000. One district in Kansas had twice as many people as another. This he declared to be gerrymandering and not right, but he showed that Congress left it with the States to arrange their own districts.

For his thirty, saw Peyton F. St. Clair, of Giles, he was willing to let Craig stay in the Tenth, but he wanted Smith put in the Fifth. It would then go into a Democratic district—or it will be Democratic when this committee gets through with it.

Others wanted to stay in the Tenth. Speaking for the Eighth District, Mr. Oliver said his people would "strike the glad hand" with those of the Ninth in the desire to be let alone and have the lines unchanged, although it has a population far below the average.

Senator N. B. Early, Jr., said for the Seventh that it wanted to be left as it is.

Some people from the Sixth desire to be heard later, said DuVal Radford, of Bedford.

Coming to the Fifth, Senator George T. Rison said it wants Halifax, to help make it Democratic and to bring up its population. Senator Edmondson said he was willing to stay in the Sixth, but his protest was not urgent. Senator Perry, of the Republican member of the committee, said he would like to be let alone; that experience has shown that when the lines are changed, the Republicans gained. He recalled that when Floyd, with 600 Republican majority, was cut off from the Fifth, the Democrats thought they had us, but instead we made a gain.

Senator Hart, of Roanoke, seemed satisfied with losing Halifax, but added, "You are going to give us Hotchkiss, are you?" Mr. Lunsford, of that county, indicated that Hotchkiss

BETTER FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAN CASTOR OIL, SALTS, OR PILLS, AS IT SWEETENS AND CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENTLY AND IS FAR MORE PLEASANT TO TAKE.

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would not go to the Sixth as long as he could prevent it.

**Difference in Fourth.**  
F. B. Roberts, of Mecklenburg, for the Fourth, said he would prefer to take in Chesterfield. Mr. Land, of Nottoway, spoke in the same vein, saying he understood Southampton did not want to come in. He thought Chesterfield was as anxious to get away from Richmond as to join the Fourth.

W. Stanley Burt, of Surry, wanted the Fourth let alone. Some people, he said, would like to be heard on this point.

At the request of Edwin P. Cox, the Third District was passed by until Thursday night.

Senator S. T. Montague, of Portsmouth, speaking for the Second, said any one of several counties could be given away from his section, all Democratic, to make the population more equal. Senator Hart said something about taking away Norfolk county, which caused Mr. Montague to say: "Norfolk county is one of the best in the State when it comes to politics." He thought the district could well afford to give up Southampton.

**Don't Want to Move.**  
Senator J. E. West, of Suffolk, wanted Southampton to remain where it is. If the statements of the representatives were not taken by the committee, he said, the people of the county would come and say so for themselves.

L. J. Bain, House member from Southampton, wanted his county to stay in the Second. Mr. Oliver joyfully commented on Mr. Bain's desire to remain in the Second, "in spite of the conditions there." B. L. Brewer, Jr., of Nansemond, said Southampton wants to stay in the Second.

The point about all this is that the western end of the Fourth, supposedly favored by Judge Watson, wants to get Chesterfield, while the western, or that in the section of Representative Turnbull, had rather take Southampton. On the other hand, the country districts of the Second want to keep Southampton so as not to give large political power to Norfolk, which perhaps would like to beat Representative Holland.

**First Not Agreed.**  
The First District was represented first by Senator C. Harrison Walker, of Northumberland, who said the people were satisfied as they are. Thomas Brown, of Westmoreland, said the same thing.

Vacating the chair, Senator Holt, from Newport News, took issue with the other, he preferred that the district bill provisions, which would take Spotsylvania, Fredericksburg, Caroline and King William from the First and put them in the Eighth, while transferring James City and Williamsburg from the Tenth to the First. E. W. Milstead, of Newport News, agreed with Senator Holt, who said that at the proper time he would make such a motion.

Senator C. T. Bowers, of Culpeper, said that a representative from the Eighth District is the busiest man in Washington, because his constituents can reach him with a short journey. He thought it unfair to add to his district.

Agreeing with this, Mr. Oliver said Mr. Carlin is the only member of Congress, not a committee chairman, who has two office rooms, because of the tremendous pressure which comes to him about business which other Congressmen transact through the mails. He said this condition has always been recognized in Virginia.

The committee then rose to 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

### HOUSE BILLS

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

ing and keeping in repair of all public roads, bridges, causeways and wharves in the several counties of the State.

By Mr. Smith: A bill in relation to the preservation of certain birds and animals, and to prevent unlawful hunting.

By Mr. Fitzhugh: A bill to require every

Members of the executive committee of the Stonehill Jackson Monument Association appeared before the House Finance Committee yesterday morning and asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 to aid in erecting an equestrian statue of Jackson in this city. Judge George L. Christian, the vice-president of the association, made a plea for money, saying that he believed the city of Richmond would furnish the granite base and pedestal, and that other Southern States would supplement the appropriation. Captain W. M. Myers, secretary of the organization, told of the long delay in doing honor to the "greatest tactician in history." Treasurer E. D. Hotchkiss and Lieutenant Governor J. Taylor Elliston spoke briefly, the latter saying that he would like to see the State assume responsibility for the erection of the statue, distributing the burden over a series of years.

Because of the absence of Chairman Bowman, who is at his home in Salem

for two days, the committee deferred action on the bill, as it did on a bill offered by Mr. Moncure appropriating \$10,000 toward a statue to George Washington and Robert E. Lee in Alexandria.

Mr. Throckmorton tried to get immediate hearing on his bill, which would prevent the sale of the Seven Pines road on the proposed basis, before the House Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation yesterday morning. But it was stated that some people from the Northern Neck of Virginia, which would be reached by the proposed extension, desired to be heard and postponement was had until tomorrow morning. Maurice A. Powers appeared for the people along the line of the Seven Pines road; A. B. Guignon for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, which desires to sell the line; and C. E. Garnett for the Richmond, Urbana and Peninsula Railroad, which seeks to buy.

The measure would prevent the transfer of such a road unless carrying with it the same provisions as before as to transfers and rates, without the consent of the State Corporation Commission. Its object is to pass a law to prevent the sale of the road before the City Council can act on the ordinance.

The Weaver bill, providing that when a commissioner of the revenue and the mineral assessor of the Corporation Commission disagree as to valuation, the decision of the latter shall stand, subject to appeal, was laid over to tomorrow morning by the House Finance Committee yesterday. R. Tate Irvine, of Big Stone Gap, desires to be heard, and Mineral Assessor J. A. Stone is expected to appear.

Dr. E. C. Levy, Chief Health Officer of Richmond, has in preparation a bill which he believes will accomplish the purpose of the Throckmorton measure while not interfering with city regulations except when they are insufficient. His bill, which will probably be introduced to-day, gives the State Dairy and Food Commission power to license inspectors on recommendation of local health officers and gives him supervision over cities whose requirements are not, in his judgment, sufficiently rigid. But he cannot reduce the requirements. Appeals are allowed to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Health Commissioner and the health officer of the city affected. It is believed most of the dairymen will agree to this.

The Throckmorton bill prohibiting conductors and motormen on street cars from exercising police powers in enforcing the rules of the employing company, was set for next Monday at the meeting yesterday of the House Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation.

Mr. Fitzhugh introduced a bill yesterday in the House requiring every person who carries a concealed weapon to first obtain a license to do so, and to give bond.

A complete segregation bill was offered yesterday by the House by Mr. Kemper. It would give to the taxes on railroads, canals, banks, deeds, collateral inheritance, charters, capitulations, dispensaries, express companies, mines, insurance companies, liquor, oysters, sleeping car companies, steamboats, telegraph and telephone companies, water companies, heat, light and power companies, and revenue from hire of convicts in the penitentiary. Counties would provide for their own schools, pensions and criminal expenses.

The Templeton bill, making the hours of work in the Capitol offices 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Saturdays in the summer, when they would be closed at 2 P. M., will be considered this morning at 9:30 at a meeting of the House Committee on Officers and Offices at the Capitol.

Mrs. Norman Randolph and Mrs. Samuel W. Williams appeared before the House Finance Committee yesterday morning to ask for an appropriation of \$2,500 a year for the next two years, to be used in aid of Confederate women who are not pensioned and are not inmates of homes.

An impression seems to prevail in some quarters that the bill introduced by Judge Martin Williams and Harry R. Houston, providing for revision of the Code of Virginia, carries only \$5,000 for the work. As already stated in The Times-Dispatch, it carries \$15,000, or \$5,000 for each revision, besides expenses of work done jointly.

Repeal of the act establishing the school teachers pension fund is contained in a bill offered in the House yesterday by T. Hakes, of Patrick. There is said to be a bill in the Senate, providing that teachers, although it seems to have the support of the majority of the State Teachers Association.

A bill introduced by Senator Hart yesterday carries an amendment to the present law regarding the manufacture, sale and distribution of malt liquors, providing that a manufacturer of malt liquors, having once permitted to maintain distributing or storage warehouses for the sale of his product at any point in the State where it may be lawfully sold without an additional license.

Resolutions filed yesterday by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce ask the General Assembly to appropriate a sufficient sum for the erection of a suitable State building and the installation of a permanent State exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition at San Francisco in 1915, to the end that the Commonwealth and its varied interests and resources may be properly represented. It is confidently believed that these resolutions will be derived by those who possess

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This rollicking romance of Maggie O'Toole is another story in the series of "I Can Marry Anyone." It is amusing and delightful—full of romance and full of fun—for though Maggie was no beauty, she was really and truly in love.



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This story is full of the atmosphere of the Great Northwest. In a swiftly moving narrative you learn the mystery of the old shepherd. It is a good story.

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Once a miner, this man has built for himself a house with one hundred and thirty-one rooms and thirty baths! Think of it! There is more to learn about this man and his hobby.

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## The Times-Dispatch

such interests and resources, and duly advertise them on that great occasion."

United States Senators Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson will be nominated in both houses of the General Assembly to-day to succeed themselves. The former will be named for the new term, to begin on March 4, 1913, while Senator Swanson will be elected for the unexpired term of the late Senator John W. Daniel, the Governor's appointment lasting until February 9 of this year.

A good many speeches have been prepared by members who have something to say, but it will be mostly eulogy, one following another. The joint session for the final election of the Senators will be held to-morrow.

Before the Senate Committee for Courts of Justice yesterday afternoon citizens of Alexandria county appeared in behalf of a bill investing in bonds of supervisors of counties having a greater population than 300 inhabitants per square mile the same powers now vested or hereafter conferred upon common councils of cities and towns. This will apply only to Alexandria. This little county, practically a suburb of Washington, has no fewer than thirteen towns, and if they all incorporate and go under the jurisdiction of their councils, they will take up the entire county, and there won't be any county for the supervisors to govern.

The following citizens appeared for

the bill: Crandall Mackey, George H. Rucker, W. C. Wilhoit, Edward Duncan, R. G. Finney, F. S. Corbett and R. C. L. Moncure.

W. & L. STUDENTS COME FROM 167 DIFFERENT SCHOOLS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Lexington, Va., January 22.—A recent compilation by the university authorities of statistics relating to the first year men at Washington and Lee this year, both academic and law, brings to light interesting facts. It has been found that the approximately 200 men entering the university this year came from 167 different preparatory schools, high schools and colleges.

Seventy-one men entered from other colleges and universities, representing thirty-five institutions. Of these men, Roanoke College contributed the greatest number, eight men entering from that college. Virginia Military Institute was second with six men, followed by the University of Arkansas, University of Georgia, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, Wake Forest, and William and Mary sent two each. One while one man entered from each of the following colleges: Cumberland University, Georgia School of Technology, Illinois College of Law, Loyola College, Dakota, New Jersey and New Mexico, where

Lough University, Mt. St. Joseph's, Ohio University, Ohio State University, Teabody College, Transylvania University, University of Missouri, University of North Carolina, University of Tennessee, Washington and Jefferson, Western Maryland College and University of West Virginia. Of the preparatory and high schools, Randolph-Macon Academy, of Bedford City, sent up the largest of freshmen, twelve; nine entered from the Lexington High School, eight from Randolph-Macon, five from the Royal, five from the Staunton Military Academy, and four from Maury High School, Norfolk. The geographic distribution of the contributing schools is wide. Fifty Virginia institutions are represented in the entering class. Tennessee stands second in the number of schools represented, fifteen. Kentucky and West Virginia sent men from nine schools each; Pennsylvania from eight; Texas, North Carolina and Georgia from six each; Alabama and Maryland from five each; Arkansas, Mississippi and the District of Columbia from four each; Missouri from three each; Louisiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Florida and South Carolina from two each. One school from each of the following States has representatives among the first-year men: California, Indiana, New York, Illinois, Colorado, Utah, Illinois College of Law, Loyola College, Dakota, New Jersey and New Mexico, where

and asked him for the time of night. Mr. Tiller pulled out his watch, to be polite, and the negro snatched the watch and escaped. It was later recovered from a pawnshop by Sergeant Whitshire. Jordan has spent ten years behind the bars, it is said, for horse stealing, and is declared to be a vicious negro.

It was while they were looking for Jordan that the two detectives peeped into a pawnshop on Broad Street. They saw Gladys. She had just received her money. They recognized her as an old offender. She recognized them as soon as she saw them, and thrust a bill into her mouth. She chewed down and placed the other bill into her gaping maw. The detectives grabbed her, and she tried hard to swallow the money. But they choked the money out of her, slightly the worse for wear, and promptly arrested her.

"Cute trick, that," said Sergeant Whitshire, "but it didn't work."

Atlantic Coast Line Changes.

H. E. Bruffey, trainmaster of the Piedmont district of the Atlantic Coast Line at Rocky Mount, N. C., has been appointed trainmaster of the Richmond district, with office at Richmond, succeeding G. B. McDaniel, who has been transferred as trainmaster of the Frying Pan district, with office at Rocky Mount, N. C., succeeding Mr. Bruffey.

Detectives Find Girl and Arrest Her Before Two One-Dollar Bills Got Away.

In working on cases, Detective-Sergeant Whitshire and Detective Kregel went on the trail of two yesterday morning and followed each to a successful issue. They arrested Sydney Jordan, colored, ex-convict, at Sixth and Byrd Streets, for the theft of a gold watch from T. H. Tiller on December 21, and found her resting in a pawnshop. Gladys Robinson, colored, fifteen years old, after the girl and pawned two pairs of shoes and attempted to swallow two \$1 bills.

Jordan is the negro who is supposed to have been the man who baited Mr. Tiller one night on Harrison Street

## Women In Society

Lifeless Hair Doesn't Match a Graceful Form and Handsome Face.

Glorious hair! How many women want it and how few have it.

The care of the hair is a puzzle to most women, yet any woman, no matter what her station in life, can easily acquire a wealth of radiant, luxuriant hair, so fascinating that every one will admire it.

Use PARISIAN SAGE, that's the secret of beautiful hair. Use this refined, refreshing hair dressing regularly, and soon dandruff will disappear, falling hair will cease; scalp itch will vanish and life and beauty will quickly appear.

PARISIAN SAGE is just as good for men and children as for women, and if it doesn't give satisfaction to any user money will be refunded. Large bottle 50 cents at Tragle Drug Co.'s and dealers everywhere.



## S.S.S. DRIVES OUT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is in reality an internal inflammation—a diseased condition of the blood cells which supply the nourishment and strength necessary to sustain our bodies. Uric acid, an irritating, inflammatory accumulation, gets into the circulation because of physical irregularities, and then instead of nourishing and invigorating the body, the blood irritates and inflames the different nerves, tissues, muscles and joints, because of its impure, acrid condition. The pains and aches and other disagreeable and dangerous symptoms of Rheumatism can never be permanently cured until every particle of the cause is driven from the blood. S. S. S. does this because it is a perfect blood purifier. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, purifies and cleanses the circulation, invigorates the blood, and completely drives Rheumatism from the system. Plasters, liniments, soothing lotions, etc., may be used for the temporary relief and comfort they bring, but a cure cannot be effected until S. S. S. has removed the cause. It frees the blood of every impurity and makes it a rich, health sustaining fluid, to bring permanent relief and comfort to those who suffer with Rheumatism. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

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